fact having been heretofore held under seal of confidence, that the failure to agree definitely sooner upon the place of meeting was due to Japan's desire to study the Russian response to President Roosevelt's note of June 8 before directly entering into a formal arrangement. For that reason the exchanges that have been made on the subject of electing a seat of the negotiations have been of a tentative character.

Any difficulty that might have arisen over dissatisfaction at Tokio with the terms of Russia's response to President Roosevelt's petition that peace be made was cleared away, however, when Mr. Takahira, the Minister of Japan, called at the White House to-day and notified the President of Japan's willingness to treat with Russia on

the joint note of June 8. Japan also was somewhat irritated over press reports from St. Petersburg that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff had told the representatives of the Powers at the Russian capital that the statement in the Officia Gazette of the contents of the Russian response to President Roosevelt did not mean exactly what it seemed to mean, and she found another cause of complaint in the assertions that Russia would not consent to peace unless the Japanese submitted satisfactory basic conditions.

An additional ground for Japanese irritation, it is learned, was that the Russian Government had made an oral response, the President's note instead of a written response, as Japan had done. This last difficulty was got over by the receipt of a formal written communication from Russia. President Roosevelt did much to soothe the spirit of Japan upon the other matters, and to him much of the credit is due for the happy

RUSSIA KNOWS WHAT TO EXPECT. inkling of what Japan's peace terms will be, and the neutral Powers have been made

acquainted with this information. The additional fact was disclosed tonight that the Governments of the United States, Germany and France are counseling Japan not to be too severe in her demands, and there is a hopeful feeling that these importunities will be effective, as it has been made plain that Japan desires to retain the sympathy of her friends and to give no cause for criticism to the Powers which are generally supposed to be friendly to Russia.

England was asked to join in this movement to persuade Japan to be reasonable, but declined to do so, holding that Japan was her diplomatic ally in Far Eastern affairs and had won the war without England's assistance and should not be hampered by any suggestions from that Government in dealing with her vanquished

Japan, it was declared to-night, was particularly anxious to retain the cordial good will of the United States, and the representations which this Government is making in behalf of moderate treatment of Russia are expected to bear good fruit.

President Roosevelt's conversation with Minister Takahira to-day lasted an hour and a half, and it is understood that much of it was devoted to the expression by the President of reasons why Japan should be moderate. The main worry of Russia is over Japan's intention to ask a cash indemnity, and strenuous efforts will be made to have the victorious Tokio Government spare its opponent the humiliation of having to pay part or all of the money that the war cost Japan.

The intimation this evening is that Japan unquestionably intends not to go too far, not only for the reason that she may by so doing offend the neutral Powers, but because she may ultimately be required to back down, something that she is extremely anxious to avoid.

ARMISTICE QUESTION TO WAIT.

It was said to-night in the most authoritative quarter that the question of a cessation of hostilities might not, and probably would not, be determined until after the peace plenipotentiaries meet in Washington; but it is admitted that an armistice could be arranged on the field of present belligerent activities by Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Linievitch.

However, that is a detail that will be determined later. For the present the exchanges will have to do with settling the time when the peace conferees shall meet. It was said to-night by a reliable source of information that the date of the first meeting might be as far away as September, and the opinion was expressed that the personnel of the joint commission would not be fully decided for at least two weeks.

The peace envoys of each Government must necessarily have considerable time to secure their instructions and to select their assistants, and it will be necessary for them to bring copies of many public documents, which will be produced for reference in the negotiations.

Again, it will take the Japanese envoys a month to get to Washington from Tokio. Nobody here is of the opinion that the conference will be begun in less than two months, which would make the meeting date somewhere about the middle of August. The peace protocol between Spain and the United States was signed on Aug. 12, 1898, but the envoys of the two belligerents did not meet until Oct. 1 of that year.

At the time that Russia suggested Paris as the place of meeting she indicated an intention to appoint M. Nelidoff, her Ambassador there, as one of her plenipotentiaries, but there has been nothing since to make it certain that M. Nelidoff will participate in the treaty making. Japan has let it be known that Marquis Ito would he the head of her commission, but her other commissioners apparently have not been selected, although the name of Baron Komura, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was tentatively mentioned.

It is said that Gen. Kuropatkin may be one of the Russian plenipotentiaries. While at first both Russia and Japan indicated a preference for only two envoys from each Government, it is now likely that there will

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, had a half hour interview with the President this afternoon, and Minister Takahira called again at the White House this evening. Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, was also a White House visitor after dinner, and remained late.

FRANCE PLAYED IMPORTANT PART. But these visits are overshadowed in interest here by the statement that President Roosevelt called personally at the French Embassy late this afternoon and had a conversation with Mr. Jusserand, the Ambassador. The important part which the French Government has played in the peace exchanges has not had the prominence it deserves, but when the details become known France's work in backing up the President's efforts to bring about peace will

be seen to have been of powerful assistance. The United States Government will place a suitable set of apartments at the disposal of the peace conferees, but some difficulty may be encountered in finding a satisfactory place of meeting here. The Senate reading room in the Library of Congress has been suggested, and it is probable that the Government will have to look elsewhere than in the State Department for the neces-

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the basis of that Government's answer to sary chambers, as there is nothing suitable there except the diplomatic reception room, which is objectionable for the reason that there are no nearby apartments which the Russian and the Japanese envoys can use

for consulting purposes. The first meeting of the negotiators will be here and the treaty will be formally concluded in this city, but if the weather should be hot when the conference is begun the commissioners will probably adjourn to a New England seaside resort. Newport and Bar Harbor have been mentioned in this connection.

JAPAN WILL BE REASONABLE.

A diplomat who is prominently identified with the peace movement and who is a friend of Japan said to-night that he was sure that the Japanese demands for an indemnity would be most reasonable. He said that in his opinion the claim would not exceed \$1,000,000,000, if it went even that high

His conclusions were based to a considerable extent on information of an authoritative character. He said that Japan's demands would not be unreason-Russia, it is learned, has already had an lable but that Japan would certainly ask enough to recompense her for the war. "Japan will do no more than make her

future position secure," he said. "She must secure an indemnity which will offset the great financial losses she has sustained by reason of the war, and must insure herself against the burden her enormous war debt will be if she does not pro-

cure a large indemnity. "I am quite sure that the Japanese Government will not ask for more than a billion dollars, and possibly not that much. At all events, you may feel perfectly assured that Japan's demands will not be such that

Russia cannot accept them." LONDON, June 16 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that the Russian plenipotentiaries to the peace conference probably will be Prof. de Martens of the University of St. Petersburg, the distinguished jurisconsult, and M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to France.

According to the correspondent arrangements for an armistice will only be made when the plenipotentiaries meet. Diplomats consider that the chances of peace are distinctly strengthened. The correspondent adds that he is officially assured that the decision to discuss peace will not he affected by anything the Generals in Manchuria may do or say.

BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIANCE. Discovery of It Stirred Up the Kaiser, Nationalist Newspapers Declare.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. Paris, June 15 .- Nationalist newspapers assert that a defensive and offensive treaty was recently concluded between France and Great Britain, which, like the Franco-Russian treaty, is secret.

The newspapers protest against parliament not being consulted in the matter. It is declared that the Kaiser's threatening attitude was due to his discovery of the existence of the treaty.

It is learned from an excellent source that after their conference yesterday Premier Rouvier left Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, under the impression that the strain over the Moroccan situation had been somewhat eased.

Premier Bouvier says that he will continue to hold the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Finance until the external questions that have arisen lately have been settled.

BERLIN, June 15 .- The Kaiser is willing to carry on negotiations directly with France with regard to Morocco, without abandoning the proposition of an international conference, which, however, in case the negotiations should be successfully concluded, would become a matter of form

LONDON, June 16 .- The Paris correspondent of the Telegraph, treating of the relations between France and Germany,

"What is keeping up anxiety is the fact that Germany is not displaying a more conciliatory attitude, and that she is evidently resolved upon bringing all her influence to bear on France. Germany never liked the Anglo-French entente, and when Russia's forces were shattered at Mukden she began to show her hand, which has become more manifest since the annihila-

tion of the Baltic fleet. "Her object is to deal a blow at the Anglo-France from her friendship with England. The time has come for plain speaking. Pressure is being put on France to this end, and Morocco is merely a pretext. If the French Government were to make every possible concession in regard to Morocco to Germany the latter would

not be satisfied. "It is even reported that Germany wants guarantee of the pacific nature of the Anglo-French entente, but this is an obvious Anglo-French entente, but this is an obvious exaggeration. What is true is that she is making herself intensely disagreeable, and her attitude is keeping up the feeling of nervousness, not to say alarm "

England Calls Morocco to Account.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. FEZ, Morocco, June 15. -Gerard Lowther, the British Minister, has filed a protest with the Moroccan Government in the matter of the murder of Mr. Madden, a British subject, Austrian Vice-Consul and representative of Denmark, who was killed by Moors in his house at Mazagan on June He will also see the Sultan personally

Alexis Quits as Chief of Navy. pecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN St. Petersburg, June 15.-Grand Duke Alexis has resigned his post of commanderin-chief of the navv.

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TOGO WON WITHIN AN HOUR.

HE TELLS HOW HE DESTROYED THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Order for Action Given at 1:55 P. M.; Result Decided at 2:45-Held Fire Until Within 6,000 Meters-Enemy Hemmed In, Then Destruction Came Swiftly

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Toxio, June 15.-Following is Admiral Togo's official report of the battle of the Sea of Japan: "Our order for action was given at 1:55

P. M. We headed southwest for a short time, as if taking a course directly opposite to that of the enemy. Suddenly, at 2:05, we turned east, changing front and pressed diagonally against the enemy's head. Our armored cruiser squadron closely followed our course, while the divisions of Admirals Dewa and U.iu. the cruiser equadron and the division commanded by the younger Togo followed a course previously planned and proceeded southward to attack the enemy's rear.

"The enemy opened fire at 2:08 P. M. We did not reply until we had brought our ships within 6,000 meters. Then we concentrated our fire on the two leading ships. The enemy found himself pressed more toward the southeast and both his lines veered gradually to the eastward, assuming an irregular vertical formation. In this position the enemy continued a course parallel to ours. The Russian battleship Osliabya caught fire and left the line. Meantime our cruisers appeared in the enemy's rear.

"As we neared, our fire increased in effectiveness. The Kniaz Suvaroff and the Alexander III, burned flercely. The enemy's line became confused and smoke concealed them. Therefore we suspended fire. The result of the battle was decided at 2:45 P. M. The Osliabya sank at 3 P. M. We pressed the enemy southward, firing when any of their ships was visible. By 3 o'clock we had already appeared in front of the enemy's line of advance, our course being about southwest.

"Suddenly the enemy headed north, evidently planning to escape in that direction around our rear. Our main squadron turned sixteen points to port, reversing its order and steering northwest. Our armored cruisers also changed front, following the same course and pressing the enemy southward. The enemy then changed to the east, and we promptly turned sixteen points to starboard, our armored cruisers following suit. By 4:40 o'clock the enemy seemed to be headed south. Later we lost sight of him in the smoke and mist.

"By 430 o'clock our main squadron was again steaming northward in search of the main body of the enemy. Our armored cruisers moved southwest against the enemy's cruisers. Our main squadron sank the Ural and found six of the enemy's ships running northeast. We pursued and caught them and opened fire. The enemy changed his course westward and then northwestward. One of the enemy's battleships was disabled and another was sunk. Our armored cruisers, pursuing the enemy southward, observed the Alexander III. approach the Admiral Nakimoff and overturn

and sink. *At twilight our destroyers and torpedo boats gradually closed in from the north, east and south. Finding them placed, our main squadron let loose their horde

"I ordered all my ships to assemble at Ullen Island next morning."

Admiral Togo then describes the attack of Admirals Dewa and Uriu upon the Russian rear on May 27. Describing the events of Sunday. Admiral Togo declares that his battleships, Kamimura's cruisers, Uriu's division and the younger Togo's division completely enveloped Admiral Niebogatoff's ships, rendering resistance useless. The Japanese commander in chief approved of the surrender and allowed Admiral Niebogatoff and his officers to retain their swords.

BRITISH PRESS AROUSED. 'The Sun's" Paris Despatch Taken as Indicating a Grave Crisis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 16,-The Paris despatch sent to THE SUN Wednesday dealing with the international situation is reproduced prominently in the papers here this morning. The Post says editorially that it overshadows in interest all the news published in many months. It proceeds to examine the contents of the despatch in detail, and remarking that its own knowledge confirms part of the statements therein, adds that the remainder is consistent with what is known of the present relations of the Powers, showing that the situation is one of extreme gravity.

The Post contends that the m re fact that the situation as described by THE Sun correspondent is possible makes it the duty of every Englishman to think out the problem, which, if the situation proves actual, this country has to face. It points out that the settlement to close the Russo-French entente, and, if possible, to detach | Japanese war will surely take the shape of an international crisis, probably making the heaviest demands on the statesmanship of Great Britain, and perhaps also on

her powers of action. Every good citizen ought to strengthen. if he can, the Government's hands, to meet a situation such as is alleged to exist. The

crisis may require the thorough organiza-tion of the nation for war.

The Daily Mail indorses the general cor-rectness of the despatch. It emphasizes the statement that the Kaiser is now the great source of danger on the Continent. but demurs to the suggestion that England is pressing Japan to reduce her terms to

RUSSIANS SINK GERMAN SHIP. Converted Cruiser Swoops Down on Vessel Carrying Contraband-Saves Crew.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, June 15 .- A despatch to Lloyd's says that the Russian cruiser Don, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm, sank the German steamship Tetartos on May 30, while she was on her way, with a cargo of wooden railroad ties, to Otaru from Tientsin.

AMSTERDAM, June 15 .- A despatch to the Telegrant from Batavia says that the Rus-Priok yesterday and is coaling. She will this evening. She has on sail for Russia this evening. She has on board the crew of an unknown German which she captured carrying a conship, which she capture traband cargo and sank.

Bernhardt Rewrites a Play.

Special Cable Despach to THE SUN. LONDON, June 16 .- The Daily Express says that Sarah Bernhardt has rewritten the play "Adrienne Lecouvreur," retaining only the central character. She will produring her forthcoming season in

Singers Decline to Compete for Kaiser's Prize.

At a meeting of the active members of the Arion Singing Society of Williamsburg, held at Arion Hall last night it was decided by a vote of 79 to 1 not to take part in the contest for the Kaiser's prize at the North Eastern Saengerbund to be held in Newark next fall. The decision was not reached until after a The decision was not reached until after a long and stormy debate.

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BETWEEN BUSINESS HOURS

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LAWYERS WELCOME CHOATE.

HE BRINGS A GIFT FROM ENG-LAND TO BAR ASSOCIATION.

Grover Cleveland a Guest at the Big Reception-The Gift a Bust of Lord Russell Sent Over by the Present Chief Justice-Eliha Root Presides.

Joseph H. Choate was one of the founders of the Bar Association and its president in 1888-89, and he got the heartiest welcome in the history of the association when he came back to his own again last night. The applause when Mr. Choate arose

to speak was of long duration, but even this was exceeded when he presented to the association a bust of Lord Chief Justice Russell of Killowen, which, he said, he was commissioned to present to the Bar Asso-ciation by the Lord Chief Justice of England as a token of the friendship and good will of the bench and bar of England for members of the profession in America.

Grover Cleveland was the most prominent of the 500 men who gathered to do the returning Ambassador honor, and his reception was not a bit less cordial than that accorded Mr. Choate. Mr. Cleveland entered while the reception was in progress. He walked through the hall on the arm of Frederic de P. Foster and was cheered tumult-

uously After the reception in the parlors of the association all went to the meeting room, where a buffet luncheon was served. In the course of this Elihu Root, president of the association, arose and said:

"Gentlemen of the bar and you trustful aymen who have ventured here to-night, I have the honor to represent to you under new colors and with a somewhat new and fuller form the old heart and the old head that you know so well of our old friend and leader His Excellency the Honorable Joseph H. Choate of the Middle Temple. To us he is the mentor of the Middle Temple. Not until to might does be received. Not until to-night does he resume his natural form. To-night, like the heroine of the

"Who burst this shell of mortal sin.
And hatched into a Cherubim
he ceases to be a mentor and comes back
to the same inimitable, immortal Choate." Mr. Choate referred at first to the swelter-ing conditions in the room, which was packed from door to door. His collar was wilted and he was mopping the per-spiration from his brow as he began: spiration from his brow as he began:

"This is the warmest reception I have ever had in my life. I have been through a great deal, but through nothing to equal this. It seems but six days instead of six years since you gave me Godspeed on the part of the bar of America.

"I've been looking to see where the vacancy was that I thought my departure created; you sent me off with rousing cheers, but there may have been a double meaning in this. You may have considered that I

You may have considered that was leaving the country for the country's good, or that I was leaving the bar for the good of the bar.
"In England they often asked me how

the bench and bar got along together, and they told me that America must be the paradise of the Judges if not of lawyers, since in that country there are but thirty-eight Judges of the first class, while in New York there are 100 such Judges, and the lawyers are eternally clampring for the lawyers are eternally clamoring for

"Then they reminded me of the immens profits coming to American lawyers. I re-torted by telling them the story of my first fee. It was when I was in a law office in Boston with Mr. Saltonstal'.

in Boston with Mr. Saltonstal!.

"Two farmers from Vermont had had two carloads of potatoes frozen, and the question arose, Was the loss of the potatoes the act of God or the act of the railroad company? It was too much for Salton-stall, and he said, 'Here's Choate; that case will be about right for him.'

"By some chance the jury decided that the railroad company was responsible, and I was then asked to name my fee. This was an entirely unknown realm to me, and accordingly I told them that \$3 would do. They said that they had talked it over on the way down to Boston and had come to the conclusion that \$1 a carload would be enough, and I took it with pleasure. I am delighted to say that this moderate measure of compensation I always after-

"Gold dollars were common then, and I gave one of them to a friend who was at gave one of them to a friend who was at the same stage of his practise. He died forty years afterward, and his widow sent this identical dollar to my daughter, with a letter saying that it had been preserved by her husband as Joe Choate's first fee. "Seriously. I think that if the incomes of the 50 or 100 leading lawyers on both sides of the Atlantic, leaving out, of course sides of the Atlantic, leaving out, of course my friend Root since he retired from the Cabinet, were to be compared, they could be exchanged without giving any-

thing to boot on either side. "I bring you a gift from the bench and bar of England, presented through the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, and with it I bear you their kindest greet-ings. They wanted to give it to the bar of America, but I told them that the American ings. bar was incapable of possessing personal property, and advised that it be offered to the Bar Association of New York. It is a replica of the statue of Lord Russell of Killowen in the Royal Courts of Justice of

"I am satisfied that the likeness of no Englishman and no lawyer could be better received. He was the greatest advocate of his time among all English speaking "My friend Root has commented upon

my enlarged condition. Upon this I can only say that when I went abroad I was determined to meet the Englishman half way. I may have overshot the mark, but think I hit it about right. The question now is. Is there room for me among you? "A short time before I returned, I was offered a chance to take part in what I was offered a chance to take part in what I was told was one of the greatest controversies ever contested on this earth in all time. I felt constrained to decline. Now that I am back, I see that my friends Root and Cleveland, and Morton, have profit ed from leveland and Morton have profit ed from

"In conclusion, I want to tell you all. In conclusion, I want to that I am de-and to tell it with sincerity, that I am de-lighted to find myself back a member of the bar which I left only temporarily six Root accepted, on behalf of the Bar

Association, the gift brought by Mr. Choate in a speech in which he referred particularly to the close bond of kinship between the He then said that there was present one

With Wines & Liquors

Excels all others.

ciation would appreciate it greatly if he would arise and let them hear one word of his voice. He referred to ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland said:

"When I left my rural home this morning to enter upon a monopolistic career, there came upon me a feeling of foreboding and sad expectancy that I should again be brought into the strong light of criticism and feel the scratches and pinches of those who always know more than those with the work in hand. Then Mr. Root pointed out to me that I was sitting beside an immortal, and a feeling of exaltation

tion came upon me.
"I must acknowledge, however, that when he arose I did say to myself, Suppose after all, he should be only mortal and fall. consider it another cause of congratula-

passador.

honors than has any other American Ambassador.

"I remember an occasion in the most forlorn and God-forsaken of all conditions, that of an ex-President, when I was trying to regain some of the prestige I wanted to hold at the bar.

"I remember the kindly greeting I received from you all, and I remember particularly the kindly greeting from Choate. His warmth of welcome, encouragement of word and kindliness of manner sank into my heart and have since been treasured as one of my dearest possessions. I am here in the spirit of those days.

"I am like Choate in one regard—whatever fame may come, in professional life, whatever honor of official position, I believe the memory of kind hearts, sincere greetings and honest friendly words last longer than all.

longer than all.
"I believe with Choate the farewell of the members of the Bar six years ago, and

PRINCESS MARGARET WEDS.

Celebrated at Windsor. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden. were married to-day in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with an elaborate ceremonial in the presence of many European royalties

King Edward acting as the host. The Life Guards held the route of the ocession of visitors from the castle to the chapel. After the bridegroom's procession came a procession of carriages, headed by the King and Queen. Then came the bride's procession, with the Duke of Connaught.

The bridesmaids included the Princesse Patricia of Connaught, Mary of Wales, Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg and Victoria of Battenberg. The bridesmaids were gowned in St. Patrick blue, trimmed with Venetian point lace, and wore shamrocks in their coiffures.

The bride was dreded in ivory satin, vith a Carrickmacross lace veil, the gift of Irish ladies, and was adorned with magnificent pearls, some of which were for merly worn by Queen Victoria.

a few white lilies upon the communion table, sufficient color being afforded by the stained glass windows and the banners of the Knights of the Garter hung around The Archbishop of Canterbury performed

the ceremony, which was simple ward luncheon was served in the state dining room of the castle. NORWAY REJOICES WITH SWEDEN.

Flags were everywhere displayed, and salutes were fired. The King gave a State banquet at Rosendal this evening.

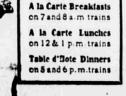
CHRISTIANIA, June 15.—The President of the Storthing and the Prime Minister have telegraphed to King Oscar saying that "the Norwegian people send his Majesty heartfelt, congratulations on the oversion.

A similar message was sent to Prince justavus and his bride.

FIT FOR A KING is the service on the NEW DINING CARS

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"It blends perfectly."

who had honored the bar of the State of New York more than any one living man, and he knew that the members of the asso-

"I yield to no one in the honor I feel due from me and from you to our guest to-night. Going from us laden with honors he returns more heavily laden with new honors than has any other American Am-

the welcome here to-night will last longer than all other memories." Her Marriage to Swedish Prince Onietly

LONDON, June 15.-Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Gustavus Adolphus,

the King's calm courage his Majesty replied: who gave his daughter away.

The only decorations of the chapel were

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—There are great rejoicings throughout Sweden over the marriage of Prince Gustavus Adolphus and Princess Margaret of Connaught to-day. flags were everywhere displayed, and

heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the wedding festival, which is so full of joy and significance for his Majesty's

operates between



REDUCED RATES Effective July 1st, offers further inducement for use of electric service The new price is 10 cents a kilowatt hour instead of 15 cents.

Brings to your door the most approved and

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Nainsook Short Dresses, yoke of hemstitching; 750

Table Bibs, good quality momie, hemstitched at

bottom..... 120

· Nursery Chairs...... \$2.00 to \$5.00

Long White Duck Trousers, 29 to 34 waist, \$1.25

Boys' Rubber Coats, 4 to 18 yrs \$2.25

White Twilled Pique Suits, 2, 8 & 4 yrs..... \$2.50

Sand Toys 25c. to \$2.25

Lawn Croquet Sets \$1.00 to \$4.50

Extra Quality Children's Openwork Sox .. 25c. pair

Fine Quality Mercerized Hose 3QC. pair

Infants' White Canvas Shoes, button Orthopedic; \$1.00

sizes 2 to 7...... \$1.25

walking soles; sizes 4 to 8..... \$1.35

sizes 3 to 7 \$2.00

Boys' Fine Cheviot Blouses, soft finish, pretty col-

Boys' Naval Reserve Hats, stitched brim, of white

Babies' Creepers of blue gingham, cut full and

60-62 West 23d Street.

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CONGRATULATE ALFONSO.

Spanish Students Show Their Joy Over His

Escape From Death.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

MADRID, June 15 .- King Alfonso to-day

received a deputation of students who

visited his Majesty to congratulate him

upon his escape from death by the bomb

In thanking the deputation the King

"I am sure each of you would have done

the same," adding, with a smile: "Besides,

I was wearing a Spanish uniform, and I

FOUR KILLED ON BATTLESHIP.

British Gun Crew Opened Breech When

Cartridge Missed Fire.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

GIBRALTAR, June 15 .- A lieutenant and

three men have died of the injuries they re-

ceived by the explosion of a six-inch shell

during gun practise yesterday on board

The explosion is ascribed to the usual

breech was opened prematurely to ascertain

the cause, and the cartridge exploded. Four

You will find great benefits

and a fund of good cheer in the

John Jameson

Irish Whiskey

It is the purest and most

readily assimilated whiskey in

the world and acts upon the

MARRIED.

CURTIS-McLANAHAN .- At Saint Martins-in-the

KELLOGG-ROBINSON.-At the residence of the

MCLAUGHLIN-DERMODY .- At Holy Rosary

OLNEY-VAN DEUSEN-On Thursday, June 18

WILLIAMS-ARCHER .- On Wednesday, June 14.

Intosh Kellogg of New York City.

Deusen to John Slayback Olney.

of Mrs. L. A. McLaughlin.

bride's parents, 340 West Eighty-ninth street, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, June

In the city of Sew 1978, of Lancey Townsend, 14, 1965, by the Rev. S. de Lancey Townsend, D. D., Genevieve Morse Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Robinson, to Mac-

Church, East 119th st., on Wednesday, June 14.

1905. Helen Dermody, daughter of Mr. Daniel

Dermody, to James Robert McLaughlin, son

by the Rev. Allan MacRossie, Florence E. Van

Fields, London, England, on Wednesday June 14, 1905, Cornella Day McLanahan, daugh

of Mr. and Mrs. George W. McLanaha

of Washington, D. C., to F. Kingsbury Curtis

normal physique as a food.

officers and fourteen men were injured.

When the cartridge missed fire the

the British battleship Magnificent.

explosion on his visit to Paris.

could not break into tears."

Infants' Tan Russia Calf, button Orthopedic;

Child's Tan, button or lace, first spring heel,

Infants' White Buckskin, button, Orthopedic;

Nainsook Short Dresses, yoke of tucks with em-

sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs

The United Electric Light & Power Co.

SERVICE

1170 BROADWAY

LEANSING TEL 1851-98th St. 4 AIR. Taking Up, Altering, Relaying.

CARPET The C. H. BROWN CO.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Mrs. Winslew's Soothing Syrap for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle.

described the occurrence in an unresentful, matter of fact way. He said he had DIED. had a narrow escape, a splinter having passed close to his head. A member of BUTLER.-On Thursday, June 15, 1905, at her late the deputation expressing admiration for residence, 574 Lexington ave., Brooklyn, Margaret A., beloved wife of William J. Butler

in her 65th year. Funeral services Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of St. John the Baptist Willoughby and Lewis aves., Brooklyn. COLLINS .- On Thursday, June 15, 1905, at Mount

Kisco, Philip Farnham Collins, son of Dr. Howard D. and Helen Gawtry Collins, aged 8 months. Funeral private. YCKMAN .- Suddenly at Orange, N. J., on June 14. 1905. Eliza Preswick, daughter of the late

Jacob Garrett and Mary Preswick Dyckman

Funeral private. HASELL.-On June 15, 1903, in the Adirondacks. New York, Mason Cruger Hasell, aged 20 years only son of Lewis Cruger Hasell and Mary Mason Hasell. Funeral from St. James's Church, corner Madison av. and 71st st., at 10:30 o'clock on Monday.

June 19. Interment at Kensico Cemetery European and Charleston, S. C., papers please LELONG.-At Newark, N. J., June 18, 1906. Louis

Lelong, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral service at his home, 1074 Broad st.
Newark, on Friday, June 16, at 3 P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. MACKEY .- On Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at his ence, 618 Pavonia av., Jersey City, Edwin

Mackey, aged 62 years. QUINBY .- Suddenly, on Monday. June 12, 1905. at Coloma La Fe Manacas, Cuba, Samuel Lees Quinby, beloved son of Joseph R. and Mary L. Quinby, aged 30 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy. SAYER .- At Goshen, N. Y., June 14, 1905, Frances Willard Sayer, wife of Richard Sears Sayer of Englewood, N. J. Funeral from St. James's Church, Goshen, N. Y. Saturday morning, June 17, at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers street, Eris Railroad, at

9:15 A. M. Returning train leaves Goshen at 1 o'clock. AYER .-- At Goshen, N. Y., June 14, 1905, Richard Sears Sayer of Englewood, N. J. Funeral from St. James's Church, Goshen. N. Y., Saturday morning, June 17, at 11 30 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers street, Erle

Railroad, at 9:15 A. M. Returning train leaves Goshen at 1 o'clock. IERCK .- On Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at his residence, 19 West 69th at., Carsten William Sterck, beloved husband of Ottille Sterck, in

Funeral services at his late residence Friday, June 16. at 4 o'clock. Interment private INDERHILL .- On Wednesday, June 14. Emma Huber Underhill, wife of Elmer Underhill Services will be held at her late residence on

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage. Lots \$12, up. Tele-phone (4878 Gramerey) for Book of Views or repre-sentative. OFFICE. 20 EAST 23D ST. N. Y. CITY. J 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Auna M. Archer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Archer, to Frank Sidney Williams of Montelair, N. J.